Y4. F76/2 : N81a/5/976
94-2

94th Congress
2d Session

COMMITTEE PRINT

TWENTY-FIRST MEETING OF THE NORTH ATLANTIC ASSEMBLY

REPORT

OF THE

UNITED STATES DELEGATION TO THE TWENTY-FIRST MEETING OF MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENTS FROM THE NORTH ATLANTIC ASSEMBLY COUNTRIES HELD AT COPENHAGEN, DENMARK, SEPTEMBER 21 THROUGH SEPTEMBER 26, 1975

pursuant to

PUBLIC LAW 689—84TH CONGRESS

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MAY 7, 1976

Printed for the use of the Committee on Foreign Relations

U.S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE
70-648 O WASHINGTON : 1976

SENATE DELEGATION

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CONTENTS

	Page
Letter of transmittal	v
The U.S. delegation	1
Assembly activities	1
Assembly officers for 1976	2
Appendixes:	
Appendix I—Financial statement	5
Appendix II—Texts adopted at the 21st Annual Session of the Assembly	7

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LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL

May 7, 1976.

Hon. John Sparkman,
Chairman, Committee on Foreign Relations,
U.S. Senate, Washington, D.C.

Dear Mr. Chairman: In accordance with the provisions of Public Law 84–689, enclosed is a brief accounting with respect to the proceedings of the North Atlantic Assembly meeting at Copenhagen late last September.

It was a source of great regret and dismay to me and to other members of the Senate delegation that the pressure of legislative business at the last moment prevented most of us from leaving Washington. At the same time, we are grateful that Senator Griffin was able to attend at least a portion of the sessions: most importantly, the plenary meetings held in public. Through him, as well as others in attendance from the House of Representatives and the staff, we were informed of the excellent and generous arrangements made by the Danish Government and the gracious hospitality extended by Queen Margrethe II. The Senate delegation wishes to record both its gratitude and its apologies to our friends in Denmark.

We know of your deep and abiding interest in the important work of the North Atlantic Assembly—as evidenced by your chairmanship of the Senate delegation for roughly a dozen years—and we know how how much you must have missed not being able to participate in the Copenhagen conference.

Sincerely,

Claiborne Pell,
Chairman of the Senate Delegation
to the 21st North Atlantic Assembly meeting.

TWENTY-FIRST MEETING OF THE NORTH ATLANTIC ASSEMBLY

The United States Delegation

The 21st meeting of the North Atlantic Assembly was held at Copenhagen, Denmark, from September 21 to September 26, 1975. In keeping with the terms of Public Law 689, 84th Congress, the President of the Senate and the Speaker of the House appointed a full delegation from the United States Congress.

Members of the Senate named to the delegation on September 9, 1975, were:

Claiborne Pell, Democrat, of Rhode Island, Chairman; Edward M. Kennedy, Democrat, of Massachusetts; Birch Bayh, Democrat, of Indiana; Thomas F. Eagleton, Democrat, Missouri; John V. Tunney, Democrat, of California; Patrick J. Leahy, Democrat, of Vermont; Jacob K. Javits, Republican, of New York; Robert P. Griffin, Republican, of Michigan; and Theodore F. Stevens, Republican, of Alaska.

Because of the pressure of Senate business, and particularly the need to act on the Sinai agreements, most members of the Senate delegation were compelled to remain in Washington. Senator Griffin, however, was able to represent the Senate at the most important portions of the week's program. Fortunately also, the full House delegation, headed by Representative Wayne Hays, Democrat, of Ohio, was present throughout the conference. Mr. Hays served as President of the North Atlantic Assembly's 21st annual meeting, and Representative Jack Brooks, Democrat, of Texas, acted as the U.S. Member of the Assembly's Standing Committee.

Assembly Activities

For the first time in nine years, all fifteen member countries of the North Atlantic Alliance had delegations representing them at the Assembly (the Portuguese delegates came from the Constitutent Assembly). Roughly 160 parliamentarians attended the meetings held in the Danish Parliament building, the Folketing) in Copenhagen.

On Sunday, September 21, the Standing Committee had a preparatory session, followed by a meeting of the secretaries of national delegations. Monday and Tuesday were devoted to consideration of texts of proposed reports, resolutions and recommendations in the five regular committees: the political, military, economic, scientific and technical, and education, cultural affairs and information committees. On Wednesday, the Drafting Committee (the Standing Committee members, plus other committee officers in an advisory capacity) met to

reconcile and consolidate the texts presented by the various committees. The greater part of that day, however, was devoted to the visit to the summer Palace of Fredensborg where those attending the Assembly were received by Queen Margrethe II of Denmark and Prince Henrik.

The first Plenary Session was opened on Thursday, September 25, by the President of the Assembly, Representative Hays. Mr. Karl Skytte, the President of the Folketing, welcomed the delegates to his country and its capital. The Danish Prime Minister, Mr. Anker Jørgensen, followed with a speech which gave particular stress to the economic problems facing the Alliance. In his presidential address, Mr. Hays echoed the theme that the primary current challenge to NATO was economic, even though the military threat was always present in the background. The final speaker that morning was Dr. Joseph Luns, Secretary General of NATO, who answered a series of questions following his address to the delegates. Plenary debate and votes on committee texts (see Appendix II) continued until Friday afternoon, when there was a presentation by the then U.S. Secretary of Defense James Schlesinger, followed by a question-and-answer session.

Toward the end of the final Plenary Session, the Assembly elected its officers for the next year. Especially in view of the decision taken to hold the 22nd annual meeting from November 14 to 20, 1976, in Williamsburg, Virginia, during the U.S. Bicentennial, the Assembly took the unprecedented step of re-electing Mr. Wayne Hays as president for a second consecutive term.

Assembly Officers for 1976

The Assembly elected the following officers for the next year:
President: Mr. Wayne Hays, United States;
Vice President: Mr. Knud Damgaard, Denmark;
Vice President: Mr. Ferdinando Storchi, Italy;
Vice President: Mr. Michel Boscher, France; and
Treasurer: Mr. Paul Langlois, Canada.

The following delegates were elected or re-elected to office in Assembly Committees and Subcommittees:

Economic Committee

Chairman: Mr. Jack Brooks, United States;
Vice Chairman: Mr. Aristide Gunnella, Italy; and
General Rapporteur: Mr. Erwin Lange, Federal Republic of Germany (FRG).

Joint Subcommittee of the Economic and Scientific and Technical Committees on Energy Supplies

Chairman: Mr. Marius van Amelsvoort, Netherlands; and
Rapporteur: Mr. Gerhard Flamig, FRG.

Education, Cultural Affairs and Information Committee

Chairman: Senator John V. Tunney, United States;
Vice Chairman: Mr. Manfred Gessner, FRG;

Vice Chairman: Mr. Ralph Stewart, Canada; and
General Rapporteur: Lord Lyell, United Kingdom.

Subcommittee on the Free Flow of Information

Chairman: Mr. Manfred Gessner, FRG; and
Rapporteur: Mr. Ruggero Orlando, Italy.

Subcommittee on the Survey of Textbooks in Alliance Countries

Chairman: Mr. Klaas de Vries, Netherlands (*First Chamber*).

MILITARY COMMITTEE

Chairman: Mr. Paul Thyness, Norway;
Vice Chairman: Senator Sam Nunn, United States;
Vice Chairman: Mr. Klaas G. de Vries, Netherlands (*Second* Chamber);
General Rapporteur: Mr. Patrick Wall, United Kingdom; and
Special Rapporteur to monitor MBFR: Mr. Rembert van Delden. FRG.

Subcommittee on European Defense Cooperation

Chairman: Mr. Carl Damm, FRG; and
Rapporteur: General Joop van Elsen, Netherlands.

Subcommittee on the Southern Flank

Co-Chairman: Lord Hoy, United Kingdom;
Co-Chairman: Senator Sam Nunn, United States; and
Rapporteur: Mr. Adriaan Ploeg, Netherlands.

POLITICAL COMMITTEE

Chairman: Mr. Michel Boscher, France;
Vice Chairman: Mr. Phillip Burton, United States;
Vice Chairman: Mr. Emlyn Hooson, United Kingdom; and
General Rapporteur: Mr. Pieter Dankert, Netherlands.

Subcommittee on "Détente"

Chairman: Mr. Kurt Mattick, FRG; and
Rapporteur: Mr. Paul de Vlies, Belgium.

SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNICAL COMMITTEE

Chairman: Lord Wynne-Jones, United Kingdom;
Vice-Chairman: Mr. Jacques Guilbault, Canada;
Vice Chairman: Mr. Charles Rose, United States;
General Rapporteur: Mr. Georges Mundeleer, Belgium;
Rapporteur on Nuclear Energy: Mr. Gerhard Flamig, FRG;
Rapporteur on Marine Resources: Mr. Jacques Guilbault, Canada
Rapporteur on the CCMS: Mr. Georges Mundeleer, Belgium;

Rapporteur on Technological Development and Unemployment: Mr. Knud Damgaard, Denmark; and

Members, Working Group on Narcotics: Mr. Peter W. Rodino, Jr., United States; Mr. Otto J. Jelinek, Canada; Mr. Emmanuel Zannis, Greece.

STANDING COMMITTEE

Subcommittee on Relations with Governments and Parliaments

Chairman: Mr. Erik B. Blumenfeld, FRG.

APPENDIX I

Financial Statement

A report showing foreign currency expenditures of those individuals from the Senate Foreign Relations Committee attending the 21st meeting of the North Atlantic Assembly has been filed with the Secretary of the Senate. There were no expenditures of appropriated funds under Public Law 84–689.

APPENDIX II

Texts Adopted at the Twenty-First Annual Session of the North Atlantic Assembly, held at Copenhagen, September 21 to 26, 1975.

RECOMMENDATIONS, RESOLUTIONS AND ORDERS

As of the 1971 Annual Session, each Recommendation, Resolution and Order adopted by the Assembly is numbered consecutively in its respective category and in the order of its adoption.

From 1971 to 1974, the Assembly adopted 44 Recommendations, 29 Resolutions and 14 Orders. Consequently, for 1975, the first Recommendation adopted is Recommendation 45 and the first Resolution is number 30.

The texts adopted in 1975 comprise 8 Recommendations and 13 Resolutions. In each case, a footnote indicates the Committee of origin.

RECOMMENDATION 45

on co-ordination of national economic policies (1)

The Assembly,

Considering the impact of the world recession on the economies of Alliance member countries;

Deploring the complete lack of co-ordination between different national economic policies, which has further aggravated and prolonged the recession;

Noting the talks between the President of the United States, the President of France, the Prime Minister of the United Kingdom and the Chancellor of the Federal Republic of Germany, during the final session of the Conference on Security and Co-operation in Europe in July 1975 in Helsinki, on the necessity of socio-economic consultation and co-operation between their countries;

RECOMMENDS that the North Atlantic Council :

1. urge member governments of the Alliance to pursue the initiative taken by the four countries in Helsinki;
2. encourage all member governments to participate in further talks;
3. co-ordinate in this way the policies of member countries aimed at reanimating their economies and overcoming the recession and its social consequences.

RECOMMENDATION 46

on the educational activities of NATO (2)

The Assembly,

Considering NATO's limited activity in the field of education;

Concerned about the capacity of some governments to deal alone with the difficult problems in education today, such as declining enrolments, changing student demands, lack of financial support, and uncertainty about the future;

---

(1) Presented by the Economic Committee.

(2) Presented by the Committee on Education, Cultural Affairs and Information.

Recognising the need for joint effort in various fields of educational policy among the members of the Alliance;

Recognising also the need for the Alliance to be more than a defensive arrangement;

RECOMMENDS that the North Atlantic Council consider expanding the activities and responsibilities of its Cultural Relations Section into areas more directly concerned with education.

RECOMMENDATION 47

on the restructuring of NATO's forces (1)

The Assembly,

Concerned at the continued improvements in both quality and quantity of Warsaw Pact forces, particularly their offensive capabilities;

Recognising the economic and social constraints on the defence expenditures of all member countries;

Recognising the increasing necessity for member countries to review and reassess the structure, composition and priorities of their armed forces, particularly regarding the use of reserve forces;

Concerned lest the unilateral action of one member should affect the cohesion and credibility of the collective defence effort;

Noting the losses, in terms of both finance and combat effectiveness, of maintaining logistics as a national responsibility;

Noting the dependence of current NATO strategy on the rapid availability of substantial, combat-ready reinforcements;

Noting the implications of the advances in weapon technology for tactical and strategic doctrines;

RECOMMENDS that the Defence Planning Committee of NATO :

1. examine closely the areas where the flexibility and combat capability of NATO's forces remain impaired;
2. emphasise the necessity of the integration of logistic responsibility, and inform the Military Committee of the North Atlantic Assembly of the obstacles inhibiting such a development;

---

(1) Presented by the Military Committee.

3. examine the advantages to be gained from member countries deploying smaller divisional slices, and the consequent improvements in combat to support ratios;
4. consider the implications for the credibility of the NATO defence posture of a greater reliance on reserve forces, and in this respect inform the Military Committee of the Assembly of the likely effects for the capability of the Alliance of the recent force proposals by Belgium, the Netherlands and the Federal Republic of Germany;
5. urge those member governments considering altering the composition and structure of their forces to seek the maximum commonality with their Allies, and in this respect to inform the Military Committee of the Assembly of the effect on the commonality of command structures of the United Kingdom decision to abolish the brigade level of command;
6. assess whether the present arrangements for the provision of reinforcements, both to the Central Front and the Flanks, are adequate, and examine where improvements can be made;
7. examine the potential offered NATO by the exploitation of recent developments in advanced weapon technology.

RECOMMENDATION 48

on the Eastern Mediterranean (1)

The Assembly,

Recognising that the continuing friction between Greece and Turkey damages the cohesion and credibility of the Alliance;

Concerned at the increase in Soviet power and influence in the area, particularly at sea, which has serious complications for the security of the Alliance;

Recognising that a solution to the present crisis depends on a mutually acceptable settlement on Cyprus;

Regretting that the United States embargo has done nothing to further the prospects of a settlement on Cyprus, and in fact has hindered the possibility of agreement between the two sides;

Noting that the embargo will inevitably limit the effectiveness of the Turkish Armed Forces;

---

(1) Presented by the Military Committee.

Regretting the Greek withdrawal from the NATO integrated command, and anxious that this decision should be reversed;

RECOMMENDS that the North Atlantic Council :

1. continue to give maximum attention to the problems of the region and to ensure that the framework of the Alliance continues to be available to both parties in order to secure a settlement to the dispute;
2. urge member countries to provide economic assistance to both Greece and Turkey;
3. examine specifically what measures can be taken by European members of the Alliance to assist Turkey to obtain the spare parts and equipment denied her under the embargo;
4. assess and evaluate Soviet policy and objectives in the area and their significance to the future security of the Southern Region.

RECOMMENDATION 49

on the rationalisation of defence resources within the Alliance (1)

The Assembly,

Recognising the budgetary constraints which continue to affect the abilities of member countries to sustain defence expenditure;

Concerned at the losses, both in financial terms and in combat effectiveness, to NATO's forces through the consistent failure to standardise equipment, as documented in the Callaghan Report;

Aware of the urgent need for closer Atlantic co-operation in to promote a more cost-effective use of resources and increased

Welcoming the statement in the May Ministerial Communiqué that the Ministers « agreed to pursue within the appropriate machinery the establishment of a two-way street between Europe and North America in defence equipment procurement, in order to promote a more cost-effective use of resources and increased standardisation of weapon systems »;

Welcoming the Culver-Nunn Amendment as an excellent example for all member countries to follow;

---

(1) Presented by the Military Committee.

Recognising the basic need for a greater harmonisation of military doctrine among member countries in order to achieve common tactical concepts which will facilitate greater standardisation and interoperability of weapon systems;

Noting that although total standardisation is neither possible nor ideal, maximum interoperability is a crucial objective;

RECOMMENDS that the Defence Planning Committee of NATO :

1. give the maximum priority to the establishment of institutional machinery, with full political backing, which will facilitate effective North American-European co-operation in the production and procurement of armaments;
2. urge the Military Committee of NATO to play a more dominant role in the harmonisation of military doctrine within the Alliance and in the establishing of common tactical concepts;
3. make full use of the possibilities offered by the F-104 replacement programme for the establishment of joint training and common logistic support;
4. in considering the possible purchase and deployment of an airborne early warning system for Europe, give priority to the full participation by NATO countries in the production and operation of such a system.

RECOMMENDATION 50

on East-West relations (1)

The Assembly,

Welcoming the continuing process of « détente » between East and West as the only valid alternative to policies of crises and confrontation;

Recognising that the search for peace and stability in Europe is, of necessity, a gradual process which will continue to be affected by reverses and disruptions, as currently seen in certain aspects of United States-Soviet relations;

---

(1) Presented jointly by the Political Committee and the Committee on Education, Cultural Affairs and Information.

Emphasising that « détente » is not a static condition but an evolutionary process that will require considerable patience and perseverence to reduce the hostility and suspicion still prevalent in both East and West;

Recognising that « détente » does not mean an end to deep political and idealogical differences, nor the disappearance of areas of super-power competition;

Believing, however, that there are many areas of common interest where co-operation and co-ordination can contribute to producing a more stable and peaceful environment;

Emphasising that, therefore, « détente » urges moderation and restraint on all States while resolving controversial problems and conflicts between themselves and among others, as well as step by step liquidation of sources of tension;

Urging that the declarations adopted at the final session of the Conference on Security and Co-operation in Europe in Helsinki should be applied by all participant States fully and without reservation;

Mindful of the decision of the Sub-Committee on the Free Flow of Information to study the execution of the Third Basket agreements;

Emphasising that the new political framework must now be supplemented by progress in the military field, notably by the balanced reductions in the levels of forces and armaments in Central Europe, in order to lower the level of military confrontation and secure a more stable relationship in Europe;

Regretting that the superabundance of conventional forces concentrated by the Warsaw Pact member States, in Eastern and Central Europe, especially by the Soviet Union, endangers military stability and security in Europe and the progress of détente;

Deploring that the Soviet Union so far has refused to accept the principle of balanced force reductions at the Vienna talks;

Recognising the importance of « détente » to the countries of Eastern Europe, particularly with respect to the full application of human rights and the right of self-determination in this area;

RECOMMENDS that the North Atlantic Council :

1. pursue the objective of improving relations with the East on an energetic and constructive basis, and make better known all aspects of « détente »;

2. recognise the existence of mutual interests between East and West and search for fields in which a commonality of interests with countries in Eastern Europe can be constructed;
3. insist on a comprehensive application of the Helsinki principles particularly regarding those clauses concerned with the free movement of people and information;
4. request member governments to monitor carefully the implementation of the human, cultural, educational and information obligations in the Helsinki Agreement so that a detailed accounting may be presented to the follow-up conference in Belgrade in June 1977;
5. emphasise the importance of concluding as quickly as possible the agreements and arrangements necessary for carrying out the Helsinki Agreement;
6. press with determination for progress in the MBFR talks in Vienna, and examine all possible options in order to secure this progress.

RECOMMENDATION 51

on the NATO Science Committee budget (1)

The Assembly,

Considering the evolution of the NATO Science Committee budget over the last five years;

Noting that the average annual increase in the budget has been 4.15%, whereas the average annual price index increase of combined Alliance countries has been 11.02%;

Underlining the success of the work of the NATO Science Committee and its recent developments, particularly in providing opportunities for the interchange of young scientists within the Atlantic Community, and its outstanding efforts in improving the environment within the countries of the Alliance;

RECOMMENDS that the North Atlantic Council :

1. study the budgetary problems of the Science Committee;
2. improve the budget for the coming years, taking into account the losses over the last five years.

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(1) Presented by the Scientific and Technical Committee.

RECOMMENDATION 52

on information on the activities of the Committee on the Challenges of Modern Society (CCMS) (1)

The Assembly,

Appreciative of the increasing interest on the part of the governments of Alliance member countries in the work of the Committee on the Challenges of Modern Society, particularly in the pilot studies on energy;

Noting that follow-up action to the work of the Committee on the Challenges of Modern Society is still far from being satisfactory;

Stressing that the distribution of information to the public in member countries of the Alliance on the work of the Committee on the Challenges of Modern Society should be improved;

RECOMMENDS that the North Atlantic Council :

1. study most attentively the follow-up given to the recommendations and resolutions formulated by the Committee on the Challenges of Modern Society and adopted by the Council;
2. provide the Committee on the Challenges of Modern Society with increased resources to enable it to publish more widely the results it has achieved.

(1) Presented by the Scientific and Technical Committee.

RESOLUTION 30

on the world economic order (1)

The Assembly,

Considering the world-wide discussion concerning the current world economic order and the necessity for improvement;

Deploring the fact that the gap between rich and poor countries continues to grow;

Aware of the profound interdependence of relations between industrialised and developing countries;

Stressing that no-one will benefit from confrontation and unilateral action;

Convinced that centrally administered economies, cartels and syndicates cannot provide a key to change in the world economic system, but will only lead to a bureaucratisation of the world economy and to the « distribution » of poverty;

Desirous to find, in co-operation with the developing world, a joint basis for new economic growth for all countries and an economic system in which the world economic product is distributed in a more just and equitable way;

URGES the member governments of the Atlantic Alliance :

1. to co-ordinate their attitudes in world-wide negotiations as much as possible and to speak increasingly with one voice;
2. to offer developing countries substantial improvements in their economic relations with industrialised countries, based on the example of the Lomé Convention between the European Economic Community and ACP countries (Africa, Caribbean, Pacific);
3. in particular, provided that the developing countries have the political will to diversify their own economies, to offer a wider opening of industrialised countries' markets for manufactured goods, an effective stabilisation scheme for their export earnings, more help for industrialisation, more technology transfer and easier access to capital markets.

---

(1) Presented by the Economic Committee.

RESOLUTION 31

on economic aid to Portugal, Greece and Turkey (1)

The Assembly,

Noting that events in 1974 and 1975 have put Atlantic solidarity to the test and have shown that this solidarity cannot be restricted to mere military co-operation;

Stressing that military attack is not the only possible threat to a country, but that there is also economic decline leading to social and political unrest and to the danger of a take-over by extremists of either side;

Considering the current economic difficulties of Portugal, Greece and Turkey, and in particular problems such as industrialisation, modernisation of their economies, inflation, unemployment, balance of payments deficits, reliance on emigration and remittances of foreign currencies;

Aware of Portugal's specific problems in passing from dictatorship to democracy, i.e. transforming an old-fashioned economic apparatus, coping with the decolonisation process and developing an adequate economic policy;

Mindful of Greece's efforts to overcome the economic consequences of seven years of dictatorship and to integrate its economy into a united Europe;

Aware of Turkey's interest in further developing its economic relations with other Alliance countries and pursuing its successful policy of internal development;

URGES the member governments of the Atlantic Alliance :

1. to abandon their shortsighted and politically erroneous wait-and-see attitude vis-à-vis Portugal, and to grant immediate and effective financial help to support the country's process of democratisation;
2. to support the international economic integration of Portugal, Greece and Turkey by granting more loans and credits, by further opening national markets for imports from these three countries, and by encouraging investment to create new jobs in these countries.

---

(1) Presented by the Economic Committee.

RESOLUTION 32

on world monetary reform (1)

The Assembly,

Noting the different steps taken so far to reform the world monetary system, in particular the recent decision to demonetarise gold and the consequent prevention of gold producers from being able in the future to manipulate the gold price and thus influence the value of currencies;

Regretting, however, that a coherent and comprehensive reform of the whole system has still not been accomplished;

URGES the member governments of the Atlantic Alliance :

1. to complete the reform of the world monetary system as soon as possible and thus encourage a quick recovery of world trade and the world economy through the provision of a stable monetary framework;
2. for this purpose, to urge a return to fixed but adjustable exchange rates for currencies.

RESOLUTION 33

on the co-ordination of national energy policies (1)

The Assembly,

Examining the economic implications of national energy policies at the national as well as the international level;

Mindful of the fact that any decision on energy policy requires a political examination of the options and priorities;

URGES the member governments of the Atlantic Alliance :

1. to study carefully the impact of any national energy policy on other policy areas such as cost, price and rent policy, social policy, environmental policy, external trade policy;
2. to co-ordinate and harmonise energy policies at international level.

---

(1) Presented by the Economic Committee.

RESOLUTION 34

on energy supplies within the Atlantic Alliance (1)

The Assembly,

Recognising the useful work done by the joint Sub-Committee on Energy Supplies;

Noting that the overall economic problems of energy supplies continue to be serious;

Emphasising that the problem of the oil-producing countries' surplus amounts is far from being solved and that there is still a clear interest in consuming countries of ensuring a massive reflow of this money;

Hoping that the forthcoming consumer-producer conference will lead to fruitful co-operation;

Considering the possible contributions of science and technology to ensuring long-term supplies through decreases in energy demand, increased supplies, and improved energy carriers;

Mindful of the political and military problems and implications involved in securing energy supplies, in particular the safeguarding of import and supply routes, and the protection of North Sea Oil;

URGES the member governments of the North Atlantic Alliance :

1. to provide more incentives for those oil producing countries having a surplus to invest in consuming countries, and to abstain from discriminating investment controls;
2. to intensify energy research and development programmes, existing energy conservation schemes, diversification of the supply side and measures to improve energy carriers;
3. to study in depth the problem of effecting a better security of energy supply routes.

---

(1) Presented jointly by the Economic Committee, the Military Committee and the Scientific and Technical Committee.

RESOLUTION 35

on the activities of the Eurogroup (1)

The Assembly,

Welcoming the recent initiatives towards establishing an effective two-way street between the United States, Canada and Europe in the production and procurement of armaments;

Recognising that this policy will only be successful if a co-ordinated European approach is established, and that the Eurogroup represents the most appropriate forum in which to establish this co-ordination;

Welcoming the increased Ministerial involvement in the working of the Eurogroup;

Noting the continued progress of the MRCA project as an example of successful European co-operation in the field of advanced aeronautical technology;

Noting the importance of parliamentary support for the objectives and activities of the Eurogroup;

Regretting the continued refusal of France to associate herself with the activities of the Eurogroup;

URGES :

1. the member governments of the Eurogroup to utilise the framework of the Group to achieve the institutionalisation of a European component, a European Armaments Agency, on which effective co-operation between Europe, the United States and Canada in the production and procurement of armaments could be based;

2. the member governments of the Eurogroup to facilitate greater parliamentary awareness of the objectives and workings of the Eurogroup;

3. the governments of the Federal Republic of Germany, Italy and the United Kingdom to pursue the MRCA programme to its maximum potential, and thus maintain the technological base essential for future European projects.

---

(1) Presented by the Military Committee.

RESOLUTION 36

on the United States arms embargo on Turkey (1)

The Assembly,

Concerned at the present situation in the Eastern Mediterranean and the continuing friction between Greece and Turkey;

Recognising that as both Greece and Turkey are closely involved with, and committed to, events in Cyprus, any lasting reconciliation between the two countries must be preceded by a mutually acceptable solution on the island;

Appreciating the genuine concern of many United States Congressional figures that United States arms should not be used in an offensive fashion by one NATO ally against another;

Believing, nevertheless, that the United States embargo has introduced an external factor into Greek-Turkish relations that has served to distract and complicate existing differences, and represents a very real constraint on progress towards a settlement;

URGES the United States Congress to immediately lift the present arms embargo on Turkey.

RESOLUTION 37

on Portugal (2)

The Assembly,

Welcoming the fact that the Portuguese people, after forty-eight years of dictatorship, have the opportunity for achieving the transition to parliamentary democracy;

Concerned at the rapidly worsening economic condition of the country which must inevitably give rise to social unrest, and which could be accentuated by the return of large numbers of settlers from Angola;

Welcoming recent developments which indicate a swing to forces which respect democracy in Portugal;

Emphasising that present conditions call for immediate and effective action and support, particularly in the form of economic assistance, from the Alliance countries and the European Community;

---

(1) Presented by the Military Committee.

(2) Presented by the Political Committee.

Concerned that the reluctant and apprehensive attitude of most Western countries could contribute to an eventual polarisation of forces in Portugal, and produce a situation extremely disadvantageous to the Alliance;

URGES member countries :

1. to assist Portugal in dealing with the serious problems caused by the influx of refugees from Angola;
2. to give immediate economic assistance to Portugal in order to help solve the country's economic and social problems;
3. to give encouragement and support to the development of a genuine democratic process in Portugal, in order to give to all democratic parties equal chances for submitting themselves in free elections to the vote of the Portuguese people.

RESOLUTION 38

on Spain (1)

The Assembly,

Stressing the criticism of the authoritarian character of the present political régime in Spain imposed on the Spanish people forty years ago;

Protesting against the recent court sentences which massively violate generally accepted civil liberties and human rights;

Confirming the opinion that the improvement of relations between the Alliance and Spain includes the demand for a democratic change in Spain;

Expressing full sympathy with all forces of Spanish society which strive for full parliamentary democracy;

Encouraging these democratic forces to continue their endeavours to improve political conditions in Spain;

URGES member States of the Alliance :

1. to refrain from any move which might be interpreted as a step to further the membership of Spain in the Alliance at the present moment;
2. to make clear that present conditions in Spain undermine all endeavours to improve relations between Spain and the Alliance.

---

(1) Presented by the Political Committee.

RESOLUTION 39

on the Middle East (1)

The Assembly,

Welcoming the successful negotiations conducted by US Secretary Kissinger between Israel and Egypt culminating in the Sinaï Agreement;

Emphasising the need for continued efforts committed to achieving peace in the entire area;

Concerned about the negative attitude of the Soviet Union and the aggressive reaction by some Arab governments to the signing of the Agreement between Egypt and Israel;

URGES member governments of the North Atlantic Alliance :

1. to support the US and other mediatory efforts by both political and economic means in favour of the signatories to the Sinaï Agreement;
2. to follow closely developments inside the Lebanon and to contribute their due share to the stabilisation of the situation.

RESOLUTION 40

on the Eastern Mediterranean (1)

The Assembly,

Considering the need for reducing as much as possible the number of points of confrontation that still exist between two allied countries, Greece and Turkey;

Noting that the situation created in Cyprus after the events of summer 1974 continues to exist;

Considering that this situation endangers seriously the South-Eastern flank of the Alliance, because of its negative effect on the relations between two member States;

Considering that this situation can only be improved through meaningful negotiations;

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(1) Presented by the Political Committee.

CALLS UPON all parties concerned to encourage and facilitate the resumption of the inter-communal talks under the auspices of the Secretary-General of the United Nations and to ensure the respect of the independence, sovereignty, and territorial integrity of the Republic of Cyprus;

STRONGLY URGES all parties concerned to refrain, pending a peaceful solution, from any action which might prejudice or render more difficult the inter-communal negotiations;

APPEALS to the political leaders of the countries directly concerned to show a spirit of reconciliation in order to seek urgently a solution to the problem of the refugees.

RESOLUTION 41

on an international policy for raw materials (1)

The Assembly,

Considering the scientific and technical problems involved in the supply of raw materials to Alliance member countries;

Convinced that the moment has come to establish a better management of the world's resources;

Underlining the necessity for Alliance member countries to adopt a common policy in this field;

URGES the governments of the member countries of the Atlantic Alliance :

1. to develop urgently a coherent common policy for raw materials :
   a) to save raw materials;
   b) to increase known resources by means of improved detection techniques and a better exploitation of existing resources;
   c) to seek substitutes for rare materials;
   d) to improve recycling techniques;
   e) to increase the life span and the durability of products;
2. to invite the Scientific Directorate of NATO to pay more attention to these problems than hitherto.

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(1) Presented by the Scientific and Technical Committee.

RESOLUTION 42

on nuclear energy (1)

The Assembly,

Aware of the necessity to ensure long-term energy supplies in its member countries;

Aware of the discussion concerning the advantages and disadvantages of nuclear energy;

Taking note of the current impossibility of determining the total demand for energy in ten to fifteen years time and the reserves of non-nuclear energy that can be counted upon;

Concerned at the fast rising costs for nuclear energy, due also to necessary additional security measures to protect nuclear power stations;

URGES the member governments of the Atlantic Alliance :

1. to provide the Parliamentarians as the elected representatives of the people with complete information about the pros and cons of nuclear energy so that the Parliamentarians can help the public to understand and accept the necessary decisions;
2. to start immediately with a thorough review of nuclear policies and to undertake an extensive cost/benefit analysis of nuclear power, taking also into consideration additional costs through radioactive waste disposal, demolition of reactors after use, safety provisions, protection of transports of nuclear materials and radioactive waste, and necessary security precautions.

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(1) Presented by the Scientific and Technical Committee.

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